

新婚血案 Murder Blasts A Bridegroom

By PHILIP BONETT (續)
from Front Page Detective

"That's it?" Somers exclaimed. "That's how the shotgun was taken from the murder scene. Stone had it thrust down his pants leg. It made him walk with his left leg stiff."

桑莫斯太息說：「這就是了！這就是那支被搶奪槍從殺人者的口袋裏拿走的，那樣把它藏在褲腿裡，」

(讀者因事稿稿未到)

你怎樣下決斷 HOW TO MAKE UP YOUR MIND

by Donald A. Laird from Coronet

Joseph Henry, a stage-struck Albany boy who later became the first director of the Smithsonian Institution, had a well-remembered lesson in learning how to decide things for himself.

約瑟夫亨利，一個醉心於戲劇的阿爾巴尼城人，後來曾任史密斯森安史學館的最高指導，他有一個關於決定的故事，就是去學習怎樣決定自己的事情。

Before shoe factories were known, shoes were slowly and laboriously made by the home-town cobbler. Joseph's grandmother offered to have the cobbler make a pair for the boy. He was offered a choice of only two styles—the round toe or the square toe. While the boy was trying to decide which style he wanted, the cobbler started work on the shoes.

從前還沒有製鞋工廠的時候，鞋是由本地的小鞋匠慢慢地製成的。有一次約瑟夫的祖母叫他到一個鞋匠那裡去定做一雙鞋。他必須選擇一種式樣——圓頭的或是方頭的。當他還在考慮的時候，那鞋匠已在開始工作了。

Each day Joseph visited the shop, trying to make up his mind. But he waited too long. When the shoes were finished, one had a square toe, the other a round toe. These mismatched shoes, which Joseph wore for a long time, were a constant reminder to him of the folly of indecision.

每天他到鞋匠那裡去試選式樣。但始終也未得決定。所以當鞋已經做好以後，便成了一雙圓頭的，一雙是方頭的。這雙他穿了很久的鞋，使他隨時記起那愚蠢的猶豫。

If people did not waste so much time in deciding trifles, they would get a great deal more done. But they try so hard to do the right thing that they succeed in doing nothing. By trying to be perfect, they end up second rate. While they are making up their minds, the time for getting things done passes and they are out of date. They may be trying sincerely to reach the right decision, but the net result is procrastination.

如果人們能不耗費很多時間去猶豫那些瑣事的話，他們一定能作很多事情。人們常是千思萬慮，但結果反而一事無成。為了要辦得完美，最後只得其次。所以當事情完全決定時，寶貴的時間已不可再得了。他們或許是誠實的在尋找一個正確的決定，但結果所得的僅是延誤而已。

The motto "P.T.O.T." hung in a large frame in the office of Robert Gair, a tall, curly-haired Scot who had been following the advice contained in the mysterious initials ever since he arrived in America.

羅伯蓋爾是一個高個子，由蘇格蘭人，在他的辦公室內懸掛著一個「P.T.O.T.」的標語，自從他到美國以後，始終遵循著這幾個字內所含有的忠告。

He set up a small wholesale paper business and originated the idea of printing a merchant's name and advertisement on his paper bags.

世界最大金鑽石 世界最大金鑽石 世界最大金鑽石

Shanghai, September 17 (Reuter).—The Chinese Press yesterday played up a report that a 680-carat diamond, described as ranking among the world's largest and comparable with the famous Kohinoor jewel, was in the vault of a Shanghai bank and was being offered for sale by its overseas Chinese owner for US \$1,500,000.

上海九月十七日路透電：昨日中國報紙報導消息，上海某銀行存有一六百八十開之金鑽石，其重量可列入世界最大金鑽石內，且與著名之英國皇室所藏金鑽石珠寶媲美，其刻在外國之文字，據該報稱，係「世界最大金鑽石」。

據此鑽石為該中國商人在一九四一年新加坡被日人攻陷前，由該地一舖主購得者，戰事期間該商於集中營被拘留時，將該鑽石藏於一大樹下。戰事結束以後，該商即將此鑽石携至臺灣，其後又帶至香港，日前開「得美」金四萬元，該商刻在臺灣，現將該鑽石出售，據價為一百五十萬美元。

The Chinese businessman is said to have bought the diamond from a Singapore miner shortly before the fall of the city to the Japanese in 1941 and for two years during the war hid the gem under a huge tree while he was in a concentration camp. After the war the owner took the diamond to Formosa, where jewellers out of a 100-carat projection which was sold for US\$40,000. The owner, now in Formosa, says the diamond is considerably larger than the British Crown jewel "Star of Africa."

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美國經濟政策之檢討 An Analysis of the American Economic Policy

社評 EDITORIAL
By Lin Chiu-Ming 林久明撰並附英譯

美國經濟政策之檢討，其目的在於分析美國經濟政策之現狀，並提出改進之建議。美國經濟政策之現狀，可分為三點：(一)農業生產之減少，(二)工業生產之增加，(三)失業率之上升。

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聯合國大會 馬歇爾提出驚人建議 成立和平安全委員會取消或減削否決權 Revolutionary Proposal To By-Pass Veto Power Proposed By Marshall

United States Suggests To Assembly That UN Set Up New Executive Body Of 55 Member States

Flushing Meadows, New York, September 18 (Reuter).—The United States Secretary of State, Mr. George C. Marshall, yesterday sprang on the United Nations General Assembly here a revolutionary proposal evidently designed to by-pass Russia's repeated use of her veto power in the Security Council.

紐約市拉辛草地公園九月十八日路透電：美國國務卿馬歇爾，昨日於聯合國大會中提出驚人建議，意欲取消或削減安理會中不常任理事國之否決權。

馬歇爾氏建議，在聯合國大會中，應設立一個由五十五個成員國組成的新執行機構，以取代目前的安理會。此項建議旨在削弱蘇聯在安理會中的否決權。

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魏使即返美 杜魏將討論中國問題 Wedemeyer and Truman to Talk

Washington, September 17 (Central News).—Lieutenant General Wedemeyer will arrive in Washington by plane tomorrow from Hawaii via San Francisco to report to President Harry S. Truman on the results of his fact-finding mission in China and Korea.

魏德邁將軍將於明日乘機由夏威夷經舊金山返華盛頓，向總統報告其調查中國及韓國之結果。魏德邁將軍之調查報告，將對美國之遠東政策產生重大影響。

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斯拉伐克政府 蘇聯大敗潰逃 Slovakian Gov't Frustrate Plot Reds Suffer Big Defeat in Honan

Prague, Sept. 18 (AP).—The state of Slovakia announced yesterday that it had nipped a plot to overthrow President Eduard Benes' government and assassinate him. It said 80 ringleaders had been arrested.

捷克斯拉夫政府昨日宣佈，已挫敗一企圖推翻愛德華本尼士總統政府並暗殺他的陰謀。該政府稱，已逮捕了八十名首領。捷克斯拉夫政府昨日宣佈，已挫敗一企圖推翻愛德華本尼士總統政府並暗殺他的陰謀。該政府稱，已逮捕了八十名首領。

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英印經濟關係之新紀元 New Era In Anglo-Indian Economic Relations

(美國新聞稿) (H)譯 (續)
英國新聞稿博士著
By Dr. F. Messler

150-Year Links
The necessity of such co-operation is now more acute than ever. Indian leaders, although declaring that their future Government will reject special safeguards for British commerce and industry in India, acknowledge that the links of 150 years cannot be severed without causing much damage; a vast growth of Indian industry, commerce and international trade will of itself expand the British connection. The Indian Government is already faced with production problems foreboding the test which political independence will bring. Output in several industries has fallen from war-time peaks, and though it is higher in others, demand has so much increased that proportionately supply is less than before the war. This helps to realise that the interests of Britain and India in the economic field are complementary. Even if Britain were able, which it is not, to provide India with dollars for the quick purchase of American capital goods, no lasting advantage would result. India needs the help of the whole world in executing her industrialisation plans, but admits that the wholesale importation of highly mechanised American methods of construction would chiefly result in causing wide-spread unemployment at very little saving of expense.

具有五十年歷史之英印經濟關係，自前年印度獨立後，即告終止。印度政府宣佈，將拒絕給予英國商業及工業在印度之特殊保障。雖然印度政府承認，英印間之經濟聯繫，已有五十年之歷史，若欲斷絕，必將造成重大損害。印度工業、商業及國際貿易之迅速發展，將使英印間之經濟聯繫，自然擴大。印度政府目前正面臨生產問題，預料政治獨立後，將面臨更嚴重之生產問題。印度在若干工業之產量，已從戰時高峰下降，雖然在其他工業之產量，已較戰前為高，但需求已如此增加，以致比例上之供應，仍較戰前為少。這有助於我們認識，英國與印度在經濟方面之利益，是互補的。即使英國能夠，而事實上不能，為印度提供美元，以迅速購買美國資本貨物，亦無持久之利益。印度需要世界之援助，以執行其工業化計劃，但承認，若大規模地輸入美國之機械化建築方法，將主要導致失業，而節省之開支，亦極有限。

There is, therefore, increasing prospect that India will try to keep the pace of industrialisation in step with the pace at which Britain can supply her with capital goods. Speed of industrialisation, moreover, is not only a question of supply, but of administration and management. India has so far depended in varying degrees upon British skill and experience in the different classes of technical and administrative personnel, a large part of which might retire after the British withdrawal. Training of engineers, either in Britain or under British supervision, has made considerable progress in recent years, but in the branches of heavy machinery, electrical machinery, autocars, tractors etc. the need for technical manpower is urgent. India displays much readiness to use available British resources in this field.

因此，即有一種逐漸增長之希望，即印度在其工業化過程中，將與英國所能供給之主要物品之多寡，保持一平衡。印度在若干工業之產量，已從戰時高峰下降，雖然在其他工業之產量，已較戰前為高，但需求已如此增加，以致比例上之供應，仍較戰前為少。這有助於我們認識，英國與印度在經濟方面之利益，是互補的。即使英國能夠，而事實上不能，為印度提供美元，以迅速購買美國資本貨物，亦無持久之利益。印度需要世界之援助，以執行其工業化計劃，但承認，若大規模地輸入美國之機械化建築方法，將主要導致失業，而節省之開支，亦極有限。

英印經濟合作之發展
英印經濟合作之發展，將使印度在經濟上獲得獨立。印度在若干工業之產量，已從戰時高峰下降，雖然在其他工業之產量，已較戰前為高，但需求已如此增加，以致比例上之供應，仍較戰前為少。這有助於我們認識，英國與印度在經濟方面之利益，是互補的。即使英國能夠，而事實上不能，為印度提供美元，以迅速購買美國資本貨物，亦無持久之利益。印度需要世界之援助，以執行其工業化計劃，但承認，若大規模地輸入美國之機械化建築方法，將主要導致失業，而節省之開支，亦極有限。

敦克爾刻—世界唯一「大同」城 Dunkirk: The One-World Town

Condensed from Collier's
Quentin Reynolds
瑞麟士著 (H)譯者文編八月號

How a small American city helped a sister community in Europe, and in so doing helped itself.
……請看美國的一個小城市如何幫助歐洲的姊妹城市，她又是如何從這行為中幫助了自己的。

A little over a year ago, as pretty average Americans there was nothing to distinguish Dunkirk, N.Y., from any other U.S. city with approximately 20,000 population. There was no great wealth (all of the manufacturing plants are owned by outside corporations), and no real poverty. Dunkirk had its "foreign" population (40 percent of the 20,000 were of Polish descent), but the Poles had their own clubs and churches and a life of their own that set them a little apart. The oldest Dunkirk families kept aloof from them, and from the Italian population (ten percent), and the German group (eight percent). The citizens were largely indifferent to anything that happened outside Dunkirk; and they thought of themselves, if they thought of the subject at all, as a pretty average American city.

一年多以前，並沒有什麼東西特別表示這個只有近兩萬人口的敦克爾刻和別的美國城市有什麼不同。在整個美國境內，沒有什麼城市像敦克爾刻那樣，擁有百分之四十的波蘭人（波蘭人佔百分之四十），但波蘭人有自己的俱樂部、教堂和自己的生活，這使他們與其他居民有些區別。敦克爾刻最古老的居民，與波蘭人、意大利人（佔百分之十）和德國人（佔百分之八）保持距離。市民們對城外的任何事情都漠不關心；如果他們想到這個主題，他們會認為這是一個普通的美國城市。

Then one day a group of men were lunching at the Francis Hotel. Someone casually mentioned that he'd seen a short piece in the Dunkirk Observer about Dunkerque, France. It seemed that Dunkerque took quite a beating during the occupation. The Germans had appropriated all the livestock, all the plows and tractors and pitchforks, all the surgical instruments and dental equipment. The people of Dunkerque had survived, but they had no tools to work with, no livestock to breed.

於是有一天，一夥人在佛蘭西旅館午餐，其中有一個人偶然提到他在敦克爾刻「觀察家」報上看到一小段關於法國敦克爾刻的記載，看起來，敦克爾刻在佔領期間受了些苛待與壓迫。德國人把所有敦克爾刻的生活資料，食物，所有的外科手術器械，都佔有了，所以現在敦克爾刻的人雖然還活着，可是他們沒有工作的工具，沒有生活用的食物。

Someone mentioned, that the Dunkirk they lived in was named after Dunkerque in 1817 when a French trader noticed how similar the Lake Erie harbor was to the North Sea harbor of the French port.

有人提起說，他們居住的這個敦克爾刻的城名，是在一八一七年的時候，有一個法國商人，照著法國那個敦克爾刻的港口，因為那個法國商人注意到艾基湖港與佛蘭西北海港相似。

"Kind of sister cities," someone else commented.
"Nice if we could help them," another said casually. And that's how it began. People started talking about the idea, and one day Wally Brennan, editor of the Dunkirk Observer, wrote a piece about it.

「如果我們能幫助他們那多好呢？」又一個人隨便說起了這一句。但以後的事就從此開始了：人們開始談論這個意見，於是有一天，敦克爾刻「觀察家」報的編輯，寫了一篇關於它的文章。

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青年課室 YOUNG MAN'S CLASS ROOM

再講解「SHALL」和「WILL」的用法

1. 無意志未來 (Non-Volitional Future): 第一身用 "shall", 第二身和第三身用 "will" 表示必要 (Necessity), 能力 (ability), 感情 (emotion), 期待 (expectation), 義務 (duty), 預定 (pre-arrangement), 自然結果 (natural result), 被動 (passive) 等。

2. 意志未來 (Volitional Future): "I will" 表示選擇 (choice), 提供 (offer), 決心 (resolution), 威嚇 (threat), 承諾 (consent), 約束 (promise), 等。 "You shall" 和 "he shall" 表示禁止 (prohibition), 強迫 (compulsion), 威嚇 (threat), 許可 (promise) 等。

3. 在問句中，無意志時用 "shall you", "shall I", "will he", "will she", "will it", "will you", "will they", "will he", "will she", "will it", "will you", "will they"。

4. 在問句中，意志時用 "will you", "will I", "will he", "will she", "will it", "will you", "will they"。

5. 在問句中，無意志時用 "shall you", "shall I", "will he", "will she", "will it", "will you", "will they"。

6. 在問句中，意志時用 "will you", "will I", "will he", "will she", "will it", "will you", "will they"。

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敦克爾刻—世界唯一「大同」城
Dunkirk: The One-World Town
(Continued from Page 2)
The idea grew to a point where a committee was appointed. The committee said the city might raise—well, say about \$2500. The Chamber of Commerce and the City Council approved the plan, and it was presented to the people.

這種意見，最後竟達到這樣一點，敦克爾刻的人因此指定了一個委員會。這個委員會說：敦克爾刻城可能籌到——好，就說二、五千美元。商會和市議會都批准了這個計劃，並且把這個計劃向敦克爾刻的人提了出來。

What can they do with money over there? someone said. "Why not send them things they need—shovels and pitchforks and seed and live stock and surgical equipment?"

「那邊的人用這錢能幹什麼呢？」有人說，「為什麼不送他們有用的東西，比如：鏟子，乾草叉，種子，食物和外科器械呢？」

Mayor Walter Murray called a mass meeting. Industrial Commissioner Roman Wate, Wally Brennan, and Attorney Joe Rubenstein laid out a plan. Each civil society, lodge, union local, club, veterans' organization would be assigned a specific task.

市長瓦爾特·墨里召集了一個集會大會，在這個集會上，工業委員會委員羅曼·瓦特，敦克爾刻報編輯瓦利·布倫南，律師約瑟·魯賓斯坦提出了一個計劃。這個計劃是：每個人民團體，住戶，地方工會俱樂部，退伍軍人組織，團體決定一項特別的工作。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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生意經
There's Money in It—
During the war, energetic Mrs. Betty Olson of Minneapolis worked as a shipyard welder. But when the yard closed and Mrs. Olson went back to being a housewife, she found that taking care of five children and tending a garden didn't keep her busy enough.

戰爭期間，明納波利斯的貝蒂·奧爾森太太曾在造船廠工作。但當造船廠關閉，而奧爾森太太又回到當家庭主婦的時候，她發現照顧五個孩子和看管一個花園並不能使她忙碌 enough。所以她決定去用她的家庭站車為一個鄰居提供送貨服務。今天，奧爾森太太接受購物單，填單，取貨，送貨，這使她忙得不可開交。她的十二歲女兒在夏季幫助她的工作。Small firms have now started using Mrs. Olson's service for special jobs, and business has grown so rapidly that she is thinking of buying another station wagon and employing a full-time helper.

現在已經有些小的商店開始利用奧爾森太太的服務來作特別的工作，而且生意發展得如此之快，以致她正在想買另一輛站車並雇用一個全職的助手。

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